

## T. W. ROBINSON'S.

## BARGAINS

IN

## MANTLES &amp; JACKETS

**\$5.00 JACKETS FOR \$ 1.25**  
**8.50 " " 2.**

We want money, we do not want the Jackets and you can have them at above prices for spot cash.

## T. W. ROBINSON'S.

## I. M. CHALMERS,

## NEW GOODS

## FOR FALL AND WINTER

We have received an elegant range of Ladies' Mantles, superior in quality and workmanship to any that has ever been shown in this District. Also in dress goods, Melisa and Rigby Waterproof Cloth, we are far ahead of all competitors in Fancy Goods our stock is complete, comprising Fancy Silks and Satins of the finest texture. Berlin and Zephyr Wool. Stamped Flock Felt, Etc. Every Lady should see our Stock.

## I. M. CHALMERS

## R. C. MACDONALD.

Fruits, and Confectionery,  
Hot and Cold Drinks,  
Tobaccoes, Cigars, Pipes, etc.

JUST ARRIVED

HOT TODD,  
FRUIT SYRUPS AND  
FRESH CIDER.  
Oysters in all styles,  
Oysters in Bulk.

Fine assortment of Japanese  
Goods.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T. ASSA.

## WHOLESALE

## Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

I have just received my winter stock of the above goods, consisting of the finest brands of the best known manufacturers in both the foreign and home markets. So if you must or will drink, take my advice and imbibe only the choicest liquors procurable in the wide world.

Stock up for Xmas.

O. FREED.

## THE MOOSE JAW DISTRICT.

## A Field For Immigration.

The District of Moose Jaw comprises that part of Assiniboia that lies between Range twenty-three, west of the second principal meridian, and Range six, west of the third principal meridian. It stretches from the southern boundary of Saskatchewan to the International Boundary on the south. The district is one hundred and seventy miles long by seventy-eight miles wide, and contains 14,040 square miles.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

For about twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs across the district, the country is principally level prairie. Part of the great Missouri Coteau lies in the southwestern portion of the district, and in this range of hills that divides the waters of the Mississippi system from those of the Saskatchewan, are vast deposits of coal. The Moose Jaw, or Great Bend River, flows through the district. It takes its rise in the great Yellow Grass Marsh that lies on the northern slope of the coteau. This important stream after numerous twistings and turnings finds its way into the Qu'Appelle River that flows across the northern portion of the district. In the south-west lie the Old Women's Lakes and River which extend from Chaplin southward and form extensive sheets of water, the nesting ground of millions of wild fowl, Thunder Creek, a stream of considerable size, flows from the west and empties into the Moose Jaw. At the confluence of these streams is the town of Moose Jaw. Pelican Lake is an expansion of this creek. About twenty miles north of the town is Buffalo Lake, an enlargement of the Qu'Appelle River. This lake is about a mile wide and about ten miles long, and is a favorite resort of sportsmen in the shooting season. The banks of the Qu'Appelle valley are from two hundred to three hundred feet in height. This valley joins the valley of the South Saskatchewan at a place known as the Elbow, and, at one time, part of the waters of the South Saskatchewan flowed down the Qu'Appelle. It is the opinion of geologists, and particularly that of Warren Upham, that a small outlay of engineering skill would deflect a portion of these waters to their former course. Midway between the Elbow and the head of Buffalo Lake is another expansion of the Qu'Appelle known as Eyebrow Lake. The Little Arm is a small stream that lies in a deep ravine about eight miles north of the Qu'Appelle Valley. It runs parallel with the valley and empties into Long Lake. Part of Long Lake lies in the north-western portion of the district.

## CLIMATE.

The climate of this portion of the Territories is dry, clear and invigorating. The winters are much shorter and milder than farther east, and not so liable to sudden changes as further west. Spring generally opens about the end of March, and seeding commences early in April. The summer rains generally come in the month of June, the time when it is of most benefit to the growing crops. The summers are dry and warm, the wheat harvest commencing about the first of August. The crop in this district, in consequence of the greater length of the season and the less variable character of the weather, is less liable to frost than is the case elsewhere. Only during one season (that is in 1884) has any damage been sustained in this district by crops from frost. Indeed there is no greater liability to injury from frost here than there is in the more favored parts of Ontario. In 1888 for instance, the first sign of frost that there was in the district was a very slight frost on the night of the 19th of September, and before that date all crops had been well saved. In

1892 the first frosts sufficiently heavy to injure even the tenderest vines came on the night of October 14th. Wheat well matured and a good crop, has ripened and been cut in the district as early as the 24th day of July. The autumns are dry and clear with sunny days and cool nights and lasts until the beginning of December, when winter usually sets in. One of the greatest blessings to the farmer is the long dry autumn which gives him abundant opportunity to market his produce.

## SOIL.

The soil in the Moose Jaw district is admirably adapted for mixed farming. That of the central townships of the district near the line of the C. P. R. is described in a report compiled from the field notes of the surveyors, and published under the authority of the Department of Interior, as varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated as first-class.

That of the Southern townships is black clay, clay and sandy loams, with brown clay, white clay and gravel subsoils. The soil of the Northern townships is described as good sandy loam, alluvial soil of six inches on a black sand subsoil. The fertility of this soil is now well known. The average crop of wheat with good cultivation is twenty-three bushels. As high as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown. Below is given a list of the Government Experiment Station at Indian Head which shows volumes for the wheat grown in the Moose Jaw District.

The samples of grain for Chicago have reached me in good order. I have gone over them to-day and find them a splendid lot both in quality and cleanliness. I hardly think any district can beat them in either respect.

I have taken the liberty to take samples from 2 to 5 lbs from A. Watson, J. W. Glasford, A. Dalgarno, H. J. Aschford, N. Watson, H. Dorrell and N. T. Alcock grain to send to Nova Scotia for the N. A. club, in the interests of immigration. These samples will be shown in some city in Nova Scotia by I. P. Hill, M. L. A., who intends opening an office there. Each sample sent has grower's name, residence, date of seeding and harvest, with yield and weight attached, so that the Moose Jaw district will have full credit.

So far you take the cake in threshed grain in quality, quantity and cleanliness.

Yours very truly  
ANNIE MACKEY.

Moose Jaw wheat is sought after by shippers and millers and invariably commands the top market price. On the Chicago Grain Exchange in 1887, Moose Jaw wheat was pronounced to be the finest sample of that season in America.

## MIXED FARMING.

The land in the Moose Jaw District is specially well adapted for mixed farming. Cattle, horses, sheep, &c., can be raised here by farmers at about one-third of what it costs in Ontario to do so. The season during which they require to be fed is shorter here than it is there. Indeed until very recently little or nothing had been fed to stock this winter. They continued to thrive on the natural grass of the prairie; and as soon as the snow disappears in the spring, they will eat nothing and need nothing but it. The chief reason why this prairie grass retains in such a great degree its nutritive qualities all the year round in this western country appears to be that, during the month of August in each year, it turns into hay as surely and markedly as it is cut and properly saved, and is therefore as little affected by the frost as is the hay which has been cut, cured and stacked; whereas further east it remains green and consequently loses almost all of its nourishment after it has once been frozen. Besides the straw in the Northwest has in it much more nutriment than it has in eastern Canada. And then enough hay has easily been obtained on the prairie to satisfy the requirements of the settlers for the feeding during winter of their stock. At any rate the fact is undoubtedly that the raising of stock is in this district a profitable

and inexpensive business in comparison with what it costs elsewhere. The first settlers made the mistake of confining their attention exclusively to the raising of grain. It is now acknowledged that mixed farming yields better pecuniary results, and is accordingly being more generally pursued.

## RANCHING INDUSTRIES.

A most important feature in the advantages of the Moose Jaw District is its superior grazing qualities. Some Portions of the district: the Qu'Appelle Valley, Long Lake and vicinity, Eyebrow Lake, Wood Mountain, the Dirt Hills and the valley of the Moose Jaw, are admirably adapted for stock raising. Abundance of grass and hay of great richness and luxuriance, an abundant supply of good water, sheltering ravines for winter, and what more can be desired? Ranching has been carried on in the District for the past ten years and has proved an unqualified success, and a most profitable industry.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

## THE MAGISTRATES SIT.

## Unlawful Taking—Perjury—Law and Lots of It.

The excitement in legal circles has not by any means abated. Two cases, one of unlawful taking of a binder which had been seized and another the more serious charge of perjury were tried before H. Dorrell and L. King, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, on Wednesday. The interest taken in these cases was intense and the town hall was packed with citizens.

## THE BINDER CASE.

The information of O. B. Fysh, stated that on the night of the 17th of January a binder which he (Mr. Fysh) had seized from one John Burns and locked up in Wm. Walsh's corral had been carried away illegally by A. E. Potter and J. H. Bunnell.

Mr. Fysh was the first witness called.

Sworn—I reside in Moose Jaw. Seized binder under distress warrant. Locked it in Walsh's corral. On morning of January 18th, I found the fence broken down and binder gone. Subsequently I saw the binder in Massey Harris' warehouse. It was the same binder as taken from yard. Potter was in charge of Massey Harris Co. Binder appraised at \$75.

Cross examined by Mr. Nelson—When making seizure did not go into Burns' house and know nothing of what was in the house. On way down Burns asked if a second distress could be made, if first was insufficient to meet claim. Corral might have been open occasionally while sleighs were passing through. Fence was changed during the night. Next morning I saw a distress warrant issued on behalf of Massey Harris Co. I don't know whether Potter and Bunnell took the machine with intent to defraud me. I had interest in machine as an officer of the law, as being landlord's bailiff. I sold the binder for \$41.00 to C. A. Gass. Binder was seized on ninth of January. There is now an action pending as to ownership of binder.

W. J. Battell, sworn—I know John Burns. He was a tenant of mine during 1892. Rent was fixed at \$350. On the 7th Jan. he owed me \$332.50. Got a portion of this from O. B. Fysh under distress warrant.

Cross examined by Mr. Nelson—Leased 320 acres to Burns, of this 100 acres were under cultivation. I did not lease any cows or hens to Burns. I left three horses on farm, some eight cows, three tons of hay, sixty bushels of wheat, twenty-five bushels of oats, fifteen bushels of barley, twenty-five hens, one gang plow, one walking plow, set disc, harrows and one wagon. Some of these were leased and some were given. Rental was \$350. When sent bailiff gave him no instruction as

to what he should do. I knew that Burns had some wheat. The goods were sold and proceeds of sale were \$378 or thereabout. Burns is living on the land now.

Wm. Walsh, sworn—I reside in Moose Jaw. Am proprietor of a livery stable. I saw the binder referred to by Mr. Fysh in his affidavit. A paper was served on me on the 18th, by Mr. Dunsell. Recognized paper as being one served upon me, on morning of Jan. 18th. Fence was broken down and binder gone.

Alexander Zeas, sworn—On 17th Jan. I was working in Mr. Walsh's stable. I remember a binder in Mr. Walsh's yard, placed there by Mr. Fysh. Binder was there about dark on night of 17th. Next day I saw it being taken out of Mr. Potter's warehouse. I do not know how it got out of yard. I missed binder about 3.15 on morning of 18th. Did not give permission to anyone to take binder out.

Cross examined by Mr. Nelson—Hector McDonald and Henry Healey are employed in the stable beside myself.

James Cline, sworn—I am a drayman. I live in Moose Jaw and know both Potter and Bunnell. Have witness was asked if he did any work for Potter on night of 17th. Mr. Nelson advised me that if I answered in the affirmative it might tend to criminate myself. I know binder referred to. I have seen it different times. I saw it the day it was taken out of warehouse. Had no conversation with Potter or Bunnell regarding this binder. Had a conversation with Potter about it. He asked me to go down to the yard and haul up binder. Saw binder next day before daylight in Massey Harris' warehouse. Mr. Potter and Mr. Bunnell were there and were there during time binder was taken from yard. I do not know who put binder in warehouse. Both Potter and Bunnell put binder in warehouse.

Mr. Potter stated in his defence, "In reference to this matter my mouth is closed as a witness. I deny the charge preferred against me. Anything I might have done was not with intention to defraud but was purely under instructions from the Massey Harris Co. I received instructions to consult their solicitor and act according to his instructions."

Mr. Bunnell made practically the same statement as Mr. Potter. After hearing the arguments of counsel the magistrate declared their intention of reserving their decision until 10.30 o'clock to-day.

## THE PERJURY CASE.

The information against A. E. Potter, stated that on 26th of November, A. E. Potter committed perjury by taking a false affidavit. The affidavit was in reference to the witness box in case of McDonald vs. McLean and Potter. In this affidavit it was alleged that certain fees were paid and that the witnesses attended solely for the purpose of giving evidence in a certain portion of the case which was abandoned by the plaintiff. The information alleged that some witnesses fees were not paid and the statement is the witnesses attending solely for the purpose mentioned above was false.

Dixie Watson, sworn—I am Clerk of Supreme Court. I remember case of McDonald vs. McLean and Potter, tried at last sitting of court in Moose Jaw. I am taxing officer and have had before me an affidavit made by A. E. Potter. Mr. Nelson appeared as counsel at trial. First witness examined at trial was the plaintiff and afterwards Mr. McDonald and Mr. Bender a. On taxation several affidavits were filed among them was one by Potter. In taxing costs did not consider fees mentioned in affidavit. Even if no affidavit were before me the fees would not have been allowed.

Reginald Green, sworn—I am a Justice of the Peace and was on the

Continued on Page Four.



# HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH.

**BANKERS  
AND  
FINANCIAL  
AGENTS.**

**MOOSE JAW.**

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"Not clinging to some ancient law,  
Not mastered by some modern term,  
Not swift nor slow to change; but firm."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

## THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

At the opening of Parliament on Thursday the 26th inst the Governor-General opened the session with the following words:

In meeting you at the commencement of another session of parliament I afford me pleasure to congratulate you on the continued progress which the history of the past year unfolds with regard to Canada. The increase in trade as illustrated by the exports and imports during the period for which the official returns have been prepared, has been most gratifying and that increase has continued to grow to the present time with a promise that the volume of trade during the current year will exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion. The revenues of the country have likewise provided for all the services for which parliament has made appropriation and the operation of the Government railways has been less burdensome as regards the difference between income and expenditure than has been the case for a long term of years previously. In Manitoba and the North-West Territories the increase in immigration has been decidedly encouraging, both as regards the number of persons who have come from other countries and as regards the number of homestead entries made by settlers of all nationalities.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the arrangements arrived at with the United States on the subject of the boundary of Alaska, boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the prevention of destructive methods of fishing and the preservation and increase of fish-life. With regard to re-employment in wrecking and towing, a correspondence has taken place which indicates that privileges are demanded for United States vessels in Canadian canals which were not anticipated, but it is not impossible that a satisfactory conclusion of the discussion may yet be reached.

During the recess a friendly conference took place between delegates from the government of Newfoundland on the questions which were pending between the two countries. It is hoped and expected that the interchange of views which then took place will be productive of beneficial results and lead to an amicable adjustment of those questions.

The statutes of 1887 relative to a department of trade and commerce and to the office of collector-general having been brought into force, the appointments were made which were contemplated by these acts.

It is to be regretted that the Government of the United States were unable to accept the suggestion made by my Government on the subject of canal tolls, and that the president should have thought it necessary to impose exceptional tolls on Canadians using the Saint Lawrence canal which has long been free to the people of both

countries. My Government, while ready to consider in a friendly spirit any proposals which may be made by the Government of the United States have caused efforts to be made to hasten the completion of the Canadian canal works which will soon afford the commerce of the Dominion a highway within our own country.

Measures will be laid before you for the improvement of the Franchise act, for the amendment of the laws relating to the civil service and the superannuation of the civil servants, for regulating the admission of evidence in causes and matters under the control of the parliament of Canada, for extending the system of voting by ballot to the North-West Territories and for simplifying the laws relating to lands and land transfers in the Territories.

The public accounts of the past year and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you without delay and I trust it will be seen that ample provision may be made for the public services without increasing taxation.

I have every confidence that all these matters will receive your best attention and that your deliberations will keep in view above all other consideration the welfare and stability of the country.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. White in a letter to the *Moose-Jaw Board of Trade*, says:—I am satisfied that if two trains are not required next year they will be required the year following, as I think one will not be able to do all the business that will be offered. When that time comes one train will of course be a local train doing all the local work, and the other will be a fast through train only stopping at a few places.

Mr. Van Horne has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Ereos Press* in which he denies that his son has been sent to West Point military academy, but states that the young man has been sent to a private school near New York city, and adds that his reason for sending his boy to New York, "is nobody's affair but his own" and that he has "an extreme dislike to any reference to such matters in the public press."

The *Journal*, discussing Dalton McCarthy, says, editorially: "The trend of opinion on the continent, is unmistakably towards tariff reduction and tariff reform. McCarthy's latest break represents a powerful public current. The tide cannot be stemmed by blank opposition. Those who would not be overwhelmed, must work to make a safe channel for it. Such is the task the Conservative will, if they are wise, recognize before them."

The auditor general's report just issued shows that the travel of ministers cost \$2,140. There was expended for charwomen £18,833; washing towels, \$1,303; luncheons for the cabinet \$292; extra clerks cost \$40,061; extra messengers, \$79,575; and laborers, \$8000. The cost of the census was \$497,255. In Manitoba and the North-West it cost \$18,000 and \$28,000 respectively. The North-West mounted Police commission cost \$1,300. Advertising in newspapers reached \$46,030. Ewart and Murphy for cost in the Manitoba school case, received \$1,750. In the same connection \$1,500 was paid Sam Blake. The elections last year cost the country \$26,000. Sir Donald Smith has not drawn his essential indemnity for six years.

Mr. Van Horne, in reply to enquiry as to his opinion of Goldwin Smith's interview with the *New York Times*, said among other things:

"To Mr. Smith's prodigious intellect the public doubtless appears as an infant class; otherwise he would hardly say that the Kinley bill was not in any way shaped with a view to harassing or coercing Canada. Everybody who reads the newspapers knows better, and the bill speaks for itself. His the farmers, and the farmers' wives, and the prominent persons from Canada, tax their better, eggs and potatoes, and they will fall on their knees."

"But the kind of men who go abroad with such suggestions against their neighbors—the kind the world knows as 'snake'—are quite incapable of understanding that real men and women must anything like coercion, even if resorting to it cost them something. I am surprised that those among the law makers at Washington who were attracted by a desire for political unwieldiness not

that if the people of Canada were worth having—if they were fit to become citizens of the United States, they would have too much spirit to be won in such a way.

The proposition of Mr. Howard Vincent of the United Empire Trade League is that, in consideration of the colonies and dependencies admitting British goods upon more favorable terms than those imported from foreign countries, the mother country shall in return tax all commodities which do not come from her own possessions.

Mr. Vincent's scheme is based upon the theory that we trade with other countries for their benefit, and not for our own, and if these countries will not buy from us, we should refuse to admit their goods without exacting a protective tariff upon them. This is the doctrine of all the protectionists, and involves their favorite notion that taxes upon imports are paid by the producer. The actual fact is that Britain purchases from other countries for her own benefit; she requires the commodities, and buys them as cheaply as possible. If they will not buy of her when they might do so with advantage to themselves, or if they increase the cost of her goods to their own consumers by duties, these are not reasons for her declining to buy of them. If they do not regard purchasing in the cheapest market as a favorable circumstance, that is not an argument for Britain refusing to do so. The protectionist policy of foreign countries no doubt injures the trade of British merchants, because it makes the goods so high-priced that the demand for them is lessened; but if she abandoned the policy of free ports she might injure herself far more than it is in the power of any foreign nation to injure her.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,**  
(Established 1860.)  
**MONTREAL.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
Advances made on consignments of  
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ETC.,  
for sale in Montreal or in the various British Markets.

**DR. P. F. SIZE**  
L. D. S. & M. D. S.  
**SURGEON - DENTIST,**  
*REGINA, Assa.*  
Visits Moose Jaw, at C. P. R. Dining Hall, the 25th & 26th each month. All branches in Dentistry skillfully performed. No charge for consultation or examination of the teeth.  
Home Office. Scarth St., Regina.

**SHAVING  
PARLOUR.**

**SHAVING  
HAIR CUTTING,  
SHAMPOOING.  
H. W. CARTER.**

**G. M. ANNABLE,  
FEED AND SALE STABLES**

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

I am now ready to give every attention to the Farmer's patronage. Livery rigs on hire at reasonable rates.

Give us a call

**JUST ARRIVED**

A large assortment of  
**FINE WORSTEDS,  
SUITINGS & PANTINGS**

Also a large range of  
**OVERCOATINGS,**

**PEA JACKETS,  
AND TWEEDS**  
**R. L. SLATER.**

*Fashionable Tailor.*  
**MAIN STREET.**

## Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

**Choice Liquors and Cigars.**  
**R. H. W. HOLT,**  
**PROPRIETOR.**

**TWO**

There are two things in this world which go on forever.

One is taxes, the other is the discomfort of a poorly made and ill-fitting suit.

You can pay the former and escape the latter by dealing always with John Melhuish.

We are now clearing out our Winter Stock at cost price. Now is your time to get a cheap Suit or an Overcoat. Reduced prices for the next 30 days.

**John Melhuish.**  
*Artistic Tailor.*

**OCEAN STEAMSHIPS**

**ROYAL MAIL LINES,**

**The Cheapest and Quickest**

**—ROUTE—**

**— To the —**

**OLD - COUNTRY !**

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The steamship sailing on the Atlantic for the next two months will be as follows:

	FROM MONTREAL.	FROM QUEBEC.
Sardinian	Oct. 20.	Oct. 30
Numidian	Nov. 3	Nov. 13
Patrician	" 12	" 22
Circassian	" 19	" 29

	FROM PORTLAND	FROM HALIFAX.
Sardinian	Dec. 8	Dec. 18
Numidian	" 22	" 31
Patrician	Jan. 5	Jan. 15
Circassian	" 19	" 29

**CABIN :**  
\$40 \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, Upwards.  
Intermediate \$25, Steerage \$20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

**J. K. STANFORD, Agent,**  
Moose Jaw.  
Or to **ROBERT KERR,**  
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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**Boots and Shoes.**

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**DR. PRICE'S**  
**Cream Baking Powder.**  
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Alkali; No Alum.  
In Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

**James Cline !**

**ORDERS FOR DRAYING**

*Promptly Executed*

**Teams on Hand at all Hours**

**STARTED AGAIN**

I beg to announce that although burned down in the last fire I have started my laundry with better facilities than ever.

**LEE KEE.**

**JAMES BRANK.**

**Contractor and Builder.**

**SASHES, DOORS,**

**FRAME, & BLINDS, etc.**

Estimates, Plans and Specifications Furnished on Application.

Write him or visit him at his place.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

**EXCURSIONS**

**—TO—**

**Ontario & Quebec**

**= \$50 =**

and in all Points East of Montreal to

**QUEBEC,**

**NEW BRUNSWICK,**

**NOVA SCOTIA**

at correspondingly low rates.

**TICKETS**

on all points in the east on sale daily from

**Nov. 28th till Dec. 31st,**

(inclusive) Good For

**NINETY DAYS**

With privilege of extension for any time

required on payment of a small additional amount.

Stop over as often as you please in the east.

Quickly made, direct route—in change of route. No examination and re-examination of baggage—Public Sleeping cars. Dining cars. Luxurious First-Class coaches and free rail-roads through all regions. Tourist sleeping cars to Montreal and Toronto weekly.

**ROBERT KERR,**

General Passenger Agent.

**J. K. STANFORD, AGT.**

25 High St., Ottawa, Ont.



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— Is published —  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
GRAYSON BLOCK, MAIN STREET,  
MOOSE JAW, N. W. T.

TERMS:  
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when not so paid \$2.00.

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Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

One Column, one year	\$50.00
" " " " " "	30.00
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" " " " " "	15.00
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" " " " " "	7.00
Eighth Column, one year	6.00
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Business cards not exceeding one inch 10 per annum.

Payable Monthly.  
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Such as By-Laws, Notices, Resolutions, Etc., charged at the rate of 10 cents per line nonpareil for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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JOB PRINTING

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection. All the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice.

Terms cash in advance.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

ON DIVERS THEMES.

However much one may have differed politically from Mr. Blaine, he cannot fail to be interested in the striking personality of the man, a personality which possesses a phenomenally intense and universal interest for the people at large, quite independent of any immediate connection with the questions of the day. The February Cosmopolitan presents a careful review of Mr. Blaine's characteristics as a man and statesman, prepared by T.C. Crawford, and illustrated by numerous sketches of his home, and famous cartoons apropos of striking phases of his political career. Curiously enough, this is found side by side with General Bader's sketch of Lord Beaconsfield. Bader, when Secretary of Legation, was acquainted with D'Israeli, and the alternately bizarre and magnificent political figure cut by his extraordinary man is described in a most readable manner. The second article in the series of the "Great Railway Systems of the United States" also appears in this number, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, with its more than ten thousand miles of track being treated. The story is told of its early beginnings of the autocratic power wielded by its managers over more than one-quarter of our territory. Few people not living on the line of this road have any conception of its marvellous importance. A delightful Japanese story, "Toki Murata," and a jeu d'esprit entitled "June 1903" from the pen of Julian Hawthorne, are unusually entertaining; the flying machine has never given opportunity for a wittier and at the same time more valuable speculation than Mr. Hawthorne's. The making of beet root sugar is one of the rapidly growing interests on the North American continent, but the first time in magazine literature it is here thoroughly explained in every process, helped out by photographs of the seed the roots, the method of cultivation and the most improved machinery for conversion into sugar.

James Eddy, it is said, of Torr, N.Y., makes all the ink with which the United States government prints its paper money. Mr. Eddy's father invented the ink, but he never told anybody how he did it until just before he died, when he let his son into the secret. Had an untimely accident gathered the inventor to his fathers before he told his son about the ink, the government printer would have been in a bad way, for Mr. Eddy's invention is the only kind of ink that will print on the peculiar surface of the fibre of which government note paper is made.

six men in the manufacture of his ink, and none of them is in the secret. None of them has yet seen Mr. Eddy in the interesting act of mixing the ingredients of which the ink is composed. Mr. Eddy locks himself up in his own room two weeks in each year, and it is there and then he mixes stuff enough to supply the government with ink for the ensuing twelve months.

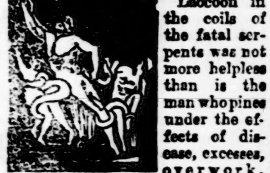
The process of locking himself up surrounds Mr. Eddy with an air of romance something like that of the man whom Balzac made to search for the alchemist, the only difference being that the alchemist fellow shut himself up for lifetime and got nothing, besides alienating the affections of his wife, while Mr. Eddy locks himself up for two weeks and gets \$50,000 a year.

There is a class of people who pride themselves on their honesty and frankness because, as they tell us, they "say just what they think," throwing out their opinions right and left, just as they happen to feel, no matter where they may strike or whom they may wound. This boasted frankness, however, is not honesty, but is rather miserable impertinence and reckless cruelty. We have no right to say what we think unless we think kindly and lovingly, no right to unload our jealousies, envies, bad humors and miserable spite upon the hearts of our neighbors. If we must be bad tempered, we should at least keep our ugliness locked up in our own breasts, and not let it out to wound the feelings and mar the happiness of others. If we must speak out our dislikes and prejudices and wretched feelings, let us go into our own room and lock the door and close the windows, so that no ear but our own shall hear the hateful words. If any man seemeth to be religious, or even morally decent and bridled not his tongue, that man's religion is vain and his character is unprincipled and base.

The forthcoming life of Sir John Macdonald, shortly to be published will contain the details of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, which the late premier is said to have developed, in response to a request from General Lord Lister. The leading Old Country papers cabled to Mr. Pope, for the scheme, but as it will be a great seller for his book, it is altogether likely that it will not be made public until the book appears.

Colonel Macdonald of Crooked Lakes tells the following: "The nicest thing I ever saw was a sham battle that was held by the Indians down at Old Wives' Lakes. They went through the whole thing admirably, down to the smallest detail. In one part of the battle the Sioux were to steal the other fellow's horses. A band of twelve horses were tethered together and several of these fellows crept up, cut the tether ropes and were just mounting to ride them off when the other party caught sight of them and raising their rifles drew a bead on the thieves and fired. The fellows on the horses acted the whole thing to a T. Some of them rolled off as if they had been shot and others got away."

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